

# APIC



# KEYNOTER<sup>®</sup>

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XV, Number 2

ISSUED BY THE APIC

SUMMER 1976

OUR  
FIRST  
FIVE  
PRESIDENTS

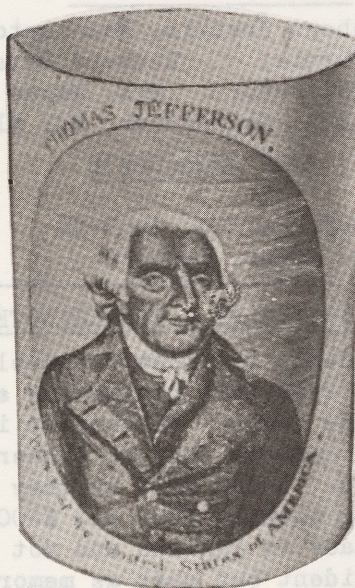


GEORGE WASHINGTON  
(John Adams)

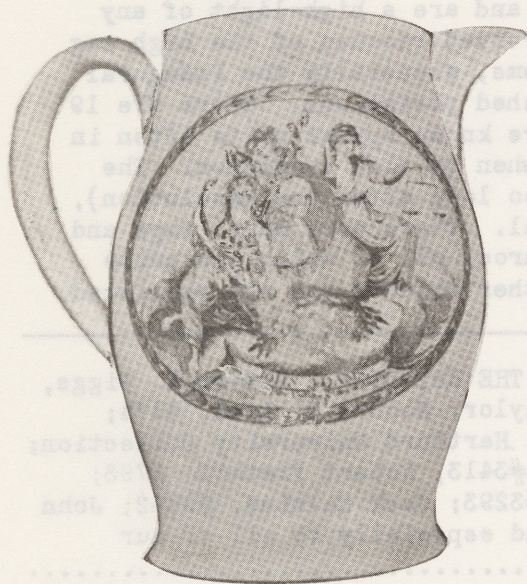
1789 - 69 & 34  
1792 -132 & 77



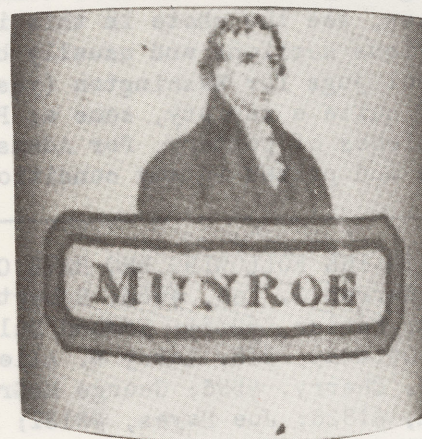
JAMES MADISON  
(George Clinton)  
1808 - 122  
(Eldridge Gerry)  
1812 - 128



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
(Aaron Burr)  
1800 - 73 & 73  
(George Clinton)  
1804 - 162



JOHN ADAMS  
(Thomas Jefferson)  
1796 - 71 & 68



JAMES MONROE  
(Daniel Tompkins)  
1816 - 183  
1820 - 231

Electoral vote is shown after the election year. Prior to 1804, the candidate with the most votes became President, the next highest the Vice-president. In 1800 Jefferson and Burr tied. The House voting by States, voted ten to four for Jefferson, with two not voting. Amendment XII provided that separate ballots be cast for President and Vice-president.



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#### OUR FIRST FIFTY YEARS - THE KEYNOTER FEATURE

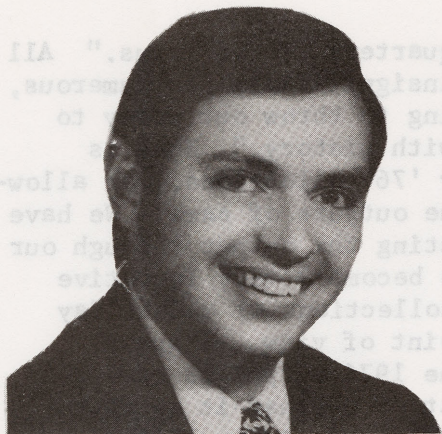
Contemporary items from our early Presidents are most desirable and are a high-light of any collection. Paper political material from this period has survived because of the high rag content--it has stood up well all these years. Washington items, especially the Inaugural clothing buttons are the more common, because they were cherished possessions. There are 19 varieties, see the photo in this issue. These GW's, as they are known, appear quite often in the various auctions and usually bring between \$400 and \$500 when in nice condition. The Liverpool jugs for Washington (yes, made in England and not too long after the Revolution), were of quite a variety, some as President but most as memorial. There were mugs, cups and other pieces of pottery, for Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, all of which are quite elusive and prized in any condition. Contemporary medals and other objects are all cherished.

THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS ISSUE OF THE KEYNOTER : Steven E. Biggs, #2536; Warren G. Lee, #453; Robert M. Levine, #579; John B. Taylor; Robert O. Lowe, #174; James B. Kahler, #2354; Edmund Sullivan, #264; J. Doyle DeWitt Hartford University Collection; Hal N. Ottaway, #35; Larry W. Allen, #2372; Steve C. Burrage, #3413; Robert Fratkin, #793; Frank P. Cherry, #596; George McGrath, #1204; Terry Jenkins, #3293; Jack Calkins, #2342; John Stanton, #1828; Joe Hayes, #2131; Steven V. Russell, #1723; and especially to all of our regular contributors.....

The next issue will feature the 1904 Campaign and Wisconsin Candidates for Governor and Senator. What items or material pertaining to these topics do you have to share with your fellow collectors through the KEYNOTER. Send glossy photos and descriptions - Thanks.....

EVERY MEMBER SHOULD BE HELPING WITH THE GREATEST UNDERTAKING IN POLITICAL AMERICANA, THE CATALOGING OF AUTHENTIC 1976 ITEMS, KNOWN AS PROJECT '76, CHECK YOUR APIC HANDBOOK FOR YOUR STATE CHAIRMAN. HE HAS FORMS AND WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU BECOME ACTIVE IN PROJECT '76. DO IT NOW.





## Our President's Message

LARRY L. KRUG, #714

I have attended several bicentennial programs during the past few weeks, experiences that were truly inspirational and thought provoking. Such events always seem to renew my faith in our country and bring out the patriotism. I'm sure many of you have experienced similar feelings during this bicentennial year. Applying these thoughts directly to our hobby area, one cannot help but ask, "Do we really know what we are doing?" "Are we on course," so to speak?

American political items collectors have a very special charge. Far too often, I feel we don't stop to realize this. As collectors, preservers and students of political Americana, we are the people who have assumed the responsibility to authentically document the patriotic history connected with an important segment of our country's political campaigns, that of the production, dissemination and use of all items used in those campaigns.

Are we accurately doing this? What is more important...documenting and preserving the artifacts of the 1976 campaigns...or, encouraging button manufacturers and profiters to keep pumping out campaign buttons to expand our individual collections? I would hate to have to answer that question.

I feel that through Project '76 and the ALPIC Chapter's Campaign '76, we are genuinely attempting to document to the best of our ability the authentic items being used in the presidential, gubernatorial and senatorial campaigns of 1976.

We have hundreds of members working on these projects at the state and local levels. At the national level we have made a concerted effort to contact every presidential candidate (all 260 of them)...to write to every political party (both major and minor) ...to contact every Secretary of State requesting primary ballots...been in contact with over 60 button manufacturers asking for their cooperation. Project '76 and Campaign '76 may not be the answers, but they certainly are attempts in the right direction. Speaking for Project '76, it is difficult to say that every item listed in the current 31 pages of reports was made for official purposes only, but we do have documentation at national headquarters that adequately satisfies us on legitimacy to include each item that has been listed thus far. (We have another 60 items on hand that are in need of further documentation before being listed in the project.) Undoubtedly there are a number of items used in the campaigns which have not yet come to our attention. We welcome hearing from members about such items. If you are unable to send in the item, a photocopy and description of it would be helpful.

No matter how accurate Project '76 may be in documenting the items used during the 1976 campaign, the real issue goes much deeper. We may come out of 1976 with a much more accurate accounting of the output than we had in either 1972 or 1968, but where is it leading us? My personal feeling is that we are fast approaching a situation

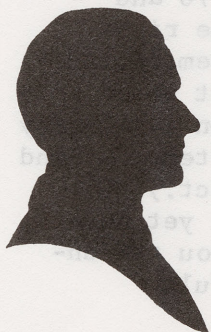


where every button manufacturer...and every campaign headquarters is "on to us." All they need to do is keep pumping out items, no matter how insignificant, how numerous, how ill designed, or how expensive, and collectors are going to throw out money to grab them up. Once again, I ask, "Are we playing around with history." What is important...having a proliferation of buttons to swell our '76 collections...or allowing the campaigns to run their course, documenting the true outputs of same? We have reached the situation whereby the collector force is dictating the output through our demands for material. Our numbers are growing and we have become a very lucrative market. If we don't soon realize what is happening, our collections of modern day campaigns will soon be meaningless from the historian's point of view. I guess, really, what I am trying to say is simply, "how much of the 1976 output is campaign material and how much is "collector" material, no matter whether it is found in a campaign headquarters, rally or on a collector's trade list? Again, I'm afraid to answer this question.

This picture may seem bleak. The future of our hobby may seem to be threatened. I'm not an eternal optimist, however I do feel the situation can be rectified. In analyzing the situation there seems to be only one real problem. Manufacturers? Independent profiteers and button jobbers/wholesalers? Smart campaign organizations with their fund-raiser "special" items? No, not really...none of these. The problem lies with the collectors. All of the above wouldn't be doing some of the questionable things they are doing that irk so many of us if there wasn't a market for their wares. And we all know who the market is...you and I. If we want to bring our hobby back around to where it is meaningful (speaking primarily about the current campaign and those of recent years), its got to start with us. 1976 might already be too late, but its got to be done and APIC has got to lead the way.

How do you get 2,000 members to pull together in rectifying this situation when there are obvious monetary advantages (even for collectors) for continuing on down the same path we're on? I'm sure the APIC board would welcome any suggestions the membership has regarding this situation.

*Larry*



#### COOLIDGE EVENT FOLLOWS HARTFORD CONVENTION - AUGUST 15, 1976

The annual Old Home Day celebration at Plymouth Notch, Vermont, Calvin Coolidge's birthplace, is scheduled for Sunday, August 15th, directly following the National APIC Convention in Hartford. The celebration is conducted by the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Foundation (an APIC member), and local residents. The crafts fair, vegetable and flower show and country music of the festival adds to the usual charms of Plymouth Notch. A new visitors' center, the President's birthplace, the Coolidge Church, and the Coolidge family home are all open to the public, and the cemetery where the Coolidge family is buried is also nearby. APIC members and their families are cordially invited to Old Home Day following the convention. Plymouth Notch is approximately 150 miles straight north of Hartford, following Interstate 91 and the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Highway. Lodging is available in surrounding towns. Reservations are desirable.



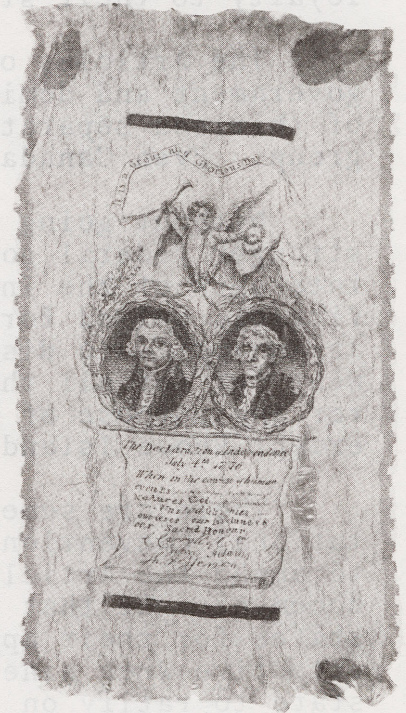
## THESE UNITED STATES - THE FIRST 50 YEARS

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The first violent steps leading to the explosion known as the American Revolution were taken on March 5, 1770 when a Black man named Crispus Attucks was slain at the Boston Massacre. Events moved rapidly towards an open break between the colonists and His Majesty's government.



SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.





THREE UNITED STATES - THE FIRST 50 YEARS  
by Jon D. Curtis, Ph.D.

King George III found himself involved in a full-scale revolution by late spring 1775. This culminated in the colonies declaring their independence on July 4, 1776. It would be a misrepresentation to state that an overwhelming majority favored this final step to sever relations with the mother country. It is probably a good thing we did not do things according to the Gallup poll in those days because probably no more than a third of the population favored such a move. It is also fairly certain that another third remained loyal to the King and another third didn't care one way or the other.

The Revolutionary War lasted for six years (1775-1781) before the defeat of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. The country operated under a document called The Articles of Confederation which had been presented to the state legislatures in 1777. It took four years for all the states to ratify it with North Carolina finally ratifying in 1781.

One of the problems was the development of the idea of "nation". People had felt themselves to be Englishmen and then loyalty to their state such as "Virginians" or "New Yorkers".

The Articles of Confederation created a very weak national government and dominant state governments. The picture was one of thirteen separate sovereign governments cooperating as a group. Even Canada was invited to join.

Without going into detail, it became obvious by 1785 that a stronger federal government was needed to protect the mutual interests of the individual states. Finally in January 1786 Virginia called for representatives from various states to meet at Annapolis to discuss methods of amending the Articles. A call went out for all the states to send representatives to Philadelphia for the purpose of amending the Articles. All states complied except Rhode Island.

There are some who argue that the work done by the Constitutional Convention was unconstitutional as it was their directive to amend the Articles, not throw them out and come up with a new document. Be that as it may the new document was sent to the states for their approval on September 28, 1787. It was to become effective when nine states ratified it. Delaware was the first state to ratify on December 7, 1787. The ninth state, New Hampshire ratified on June 21, 1788.

This new Constitution called for a Chief Executive called the President of the United States of America in Article II. His term was to be 4 years. He must be 35 years of age, 14 years a resident, and natural born. It did not define natural born. He was to be elected by electors chosen in a manner directed by the state legislatures. Each state was to have the same number of electors as it had senators and representatives combined.

These electors were to ballot for two men. The man receiving the most votes was to be President and the man receiving the second most votes was to be Vice President.



# *The United States in Congress assembled.*

F R I D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 28, 1787.

P R E S E N T—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and from Maryland Mr. Rofs.

*Congress having received the Report of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia,*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

**T**HAT the said Report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in America, holden at New-Haven, in said State, on the second Thursday of October, Anno Domini 1787.

**WHEREAS** the Convention of delegates from the United States, lately assembled in the city of Philadelphia, have reported a Constitution for said States, to be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification: and that each convention assenting to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled;

**AND WHEREAS** the United States in Congress assembled, have unanimously resolved, that said Constitution, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention, made and provided in that case;

**R**ESOLVED by this A S S E M B L Y, that it be, and hereby is recommended, to the people of the several Towns of this State, who are qualified by law to vote in Town-Meetings, to meet on the second Monday of November next (at their usual place of holding Town-Meetings) and choose delegates to meet in a Convention, for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid resolves of Convention and Congress. And that each town in this State choose by ballot the same number of delegates to attend the Convention aforesaid, which they have now a right by law to choose for representatives in the General Assembly; and the Towns of Colebrook and Barkhamstead, which are not represented in the General Assembly, choose each of them one delegate to attend said Convention: and that the said delegates who attend the said Convention, shall be allowed the same sum for their travel to, and attendance in said Convention, as the representatives in the General Assembly are entitled to, and may make up their debenture, and receive the same from the Treasurer accordingly.

**AND** it is further Resolved, that the delegates so chosen assemble on the First Thursday in JANUARY next, in the City of HARTFORD; and when so assembled, that they choose a President and Secretary for the said Convention; and it shall be the duty of the Select Men in the several Towns, to warn the voters of their respective Towns, to meet on the said second Monday of November next, for the purpose of choosing such Delegates; And that such Meeting shall be under the same regulations, as other Town Meetings are by law; and that the certificates of the choice of delegates in the respective Towns, shall be made by the Town-Clerks in such Towns.

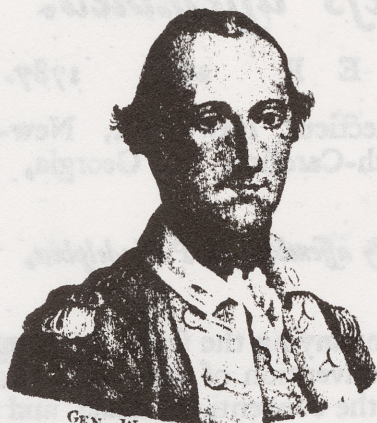
**AND** that the Sheriff of the County of Hartford be, and he is hereby directed, to make provision for the said Convention in the same manner, as for the General Assembly when sitting, and his account being allowed by said Convention, shall be paid by the Treasurer of this State.

A true Copy of Record,

Examined by

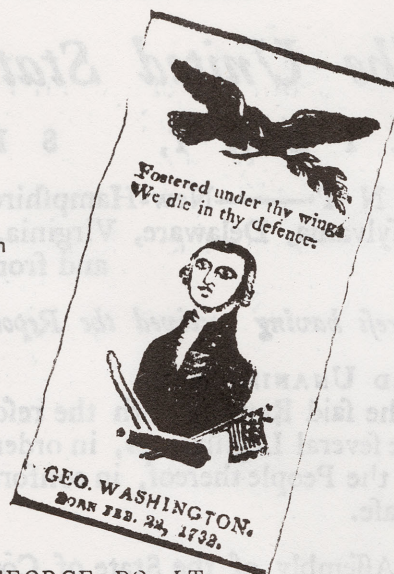
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.





GEN. WASHINGTON

Home Spun  
Colonial Ribbon



## THE ELECTION OF 1788 LET GEORGE DO IT

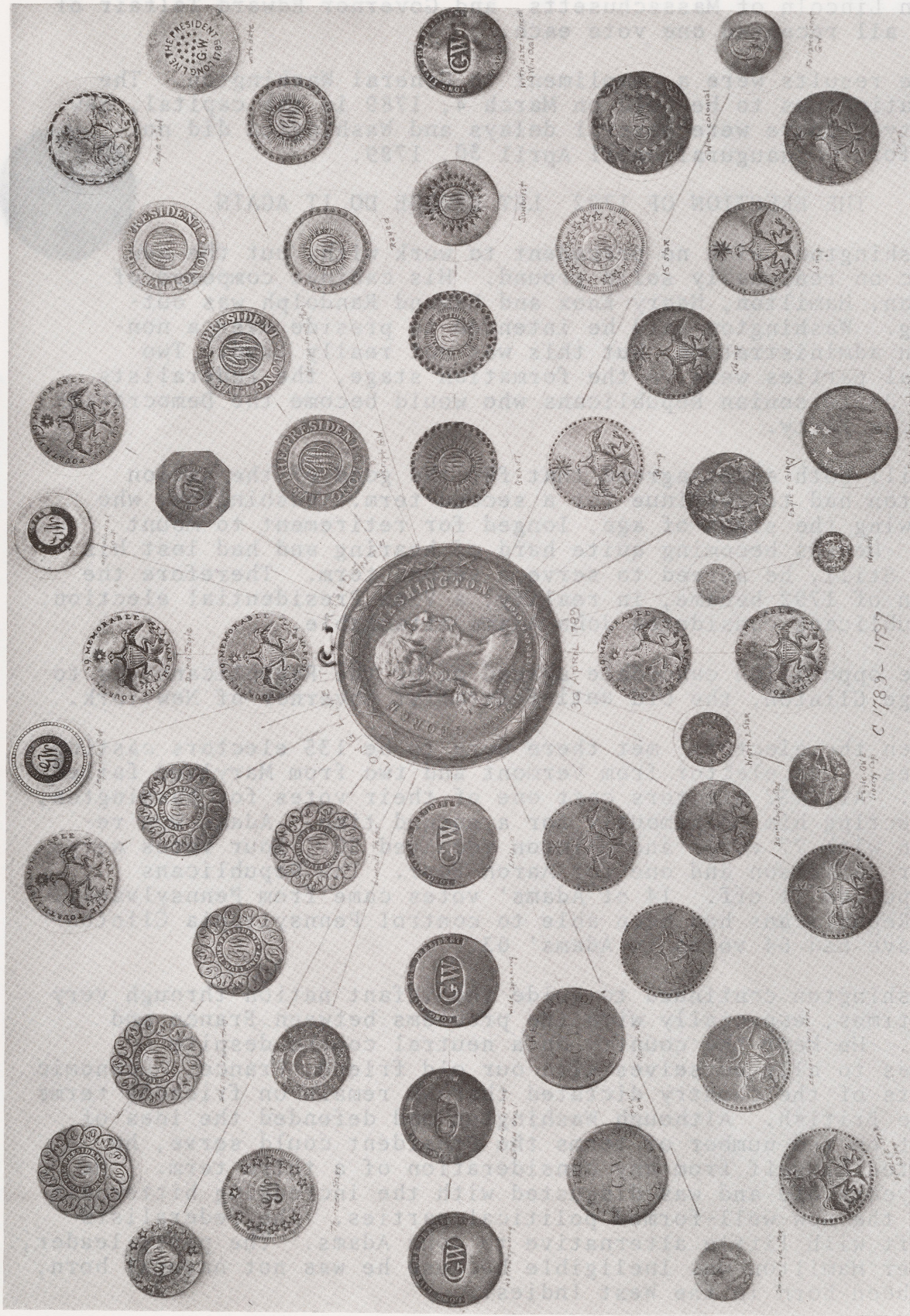
The first election did not really resemble our elections today. As a matter of fact the election of 1788 didn't really take place until January 1789. Only three states allowed the people to actually vote for electors. Those were Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The others had the electors picked by the state legislatures. Only 10 states actually took part in the election. North Carolina and Rhode Island had not ratified the Constitution and therefore did not take part. In New York the Federalist Senate could not agree on electors with the Anti-Federalist Assembly and no electors were chosen. Also one must remember that political parties as we know them had not developed. The Constitution made no reference to political parties.

There were then in January 1789 73 electors available with two votes each for a total of 146 possible votes. Two electors from Maryland and two from Virginia failed to cast their votes. That left 69 electors to cast 138 votes. All 69 electors cast one of their votes for George Washington, making him the only President elected unanimously. This was only logical as Washington was the only man who had the complete confidence of Americans from every walk of life.

The Constitution stated that the man with the second highest vote was to be Vice President. Alexander Hamilton worried that John Adams might receive encouragement if his total votes approached that of Washington so he warned Federalist electors to divide their second votes. Adams received 34 votes and became Vice President. It is significant that he received only 5 votes from electors south of the Mason-Dixon Line. The division of the Federalist North versus the anti-Federalist South was already taking shape.

Nine votes were cast for John Jay who had served as President of the Continental Congress and Minister to Spain. Six votes were cast for Robert H. Harrison who had served as Chief Justice of the General Court of Maryland. Six votes were also cast for John Rutledge, the former Governor of South Carolina. Four electors cast their second vote for Massachusetts Governor John Hancock. Three votes were cast for George Clinton, the perennial Governor of New York. Connecticut Governor Samuel Huntington received two votes as did John Milton who had served as Secretary of State for the State of Georgia. James Armstrong of Pennsylvania, General





A PHOTO OF THE COLLECTION OF J. HAROLD COBB (deceased) #201, taken in about 1969, when his collection was at it's peak. Several of the buttons shown were not contemporary, see A. H. Dewy Albert's Book, A RECORD OF MILITARY AND HISTORICAL BUTTONS, For further information and details.....



Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, and Governor Edward Telfair of Georgia all received one vote each.

The results were a compliment to General Washington. The inauguration was to be held on March 4, 1789 in the capital, New York City. There were several delays and Washington did not arrive for his inaugural until April 30, 1789.

#### THE ELECTION OF 1792 LET GEORGE DO IT AGAIN

Washington, with no precedent to work with, put the new republic on reasonably solid ground. His cabinet composed of Jefferson, Hamilton, Henry Knox and Edmund Randolph was outstanding. Washington said he intended to preside over a non-partisan administration, but this was not really true. Two political parties were in the formation stage, the Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans who would become the Democratic-Republican Party.

Still both sides agreed that for the good of the nation Washington had to continue for a second term. Washington, who was showing the signs of age, longed for retirement to Mount Vernon. He was becoming quite hard of hearing and had lost his teeth. Still, he agreed to serve a second term. Therefore the election of 1792 became, in reality, a Vice Presidential election. The Republicans considered John Adams attackable.

The opposition candidate agreed on by the Republicans was to be George Clinton, the old anti-Federalist Governor of New York.

When the electors met there were to be 135 electors casting 270 votes. One elector from Vermont and two from Maryland failed to vote. All 132 electors cast one of their votes for Washington, thus electing him unanimously for a second time. Adams won re-election with 77 votes and Clinton received 50. Four votes were cast for Jefferson and one for Aaron Burr. The Republicans almost pulled it off. 14 of Adams' votes came from Pennsylvania. If the Republicans had been able to control Pennsylvania Clinton would have had 64 votes to Adams' 63.

Washington continued to guide the infant nation through very trying times, especially with the problems between France and England. He kept the country on a neutral course despite pressures to ally ourselves with our old friend, France. Economic interests of the country dictated that we remain on friendly terms with the British. Although Washington had defended the idea of no limit on the number of terms the President could serve, he eliminated himself from any consideration of a third term. He was 65 years old and was disgusted with the increasing bitterness between the now well-formed political parties. The Federalists were left with little alternative to John Adams. The party leader, Alexander Hamilton was ineligible because he was not natural born, having been born in the West Indies.



## THE ELECTION OF 1796 THE FIRST REAL CONTEST

The Federalists chose John Adams to be their standard bearer and to encourage some southern support, the running mate was to be Thomas Pinckney, the American Envoy to Spain.

The Republicans picked Thomas Jefferson and though no formal nomination was given it was understood that Aaron Burr of New York would run with him.

The campaign was extremely bitter and was waged right up to the day that the electors were to meet in December. Adams was denounced in Republican newspapers as a monarchist and an enemy of freedom. Federalist newspapers attacked Jefferson as an atheist, a tool of France and an enemy of the Constitution.

Hamilton asked that all Federalist electors remain loyal and give equal support to both Adams and Pinckney so that Jefferson could not finish first or second. As a matter of fact there was the distinct possibility that Pinckney might even finish first and Adams second thus forcing a third term as Vice President on Adams. This could have occurred if all the Federalist electors cast one vote for Adams and one vote for Pinckney while at the same time some Southern electors for Jefferson cast their second vote for Pinckney a fellow southerner rather than the New Yorker Burr. That is exactly what the eight South Carolina electors did. However 12 Federalist electors for Adams threw away their second votes and cost Pinckney not only the Presidency but the Vice Presidency as well.

When the electoral vote was counted Adams had 71 votes and was thus elected. Finishing second was the Republican Jefferson with 68 votes. We thus had the chief executive from one party and the heir apparent from the opposition. Pinckney finished third with 59 votes. If all 71 Adams electors had remained loyal to Pinckney plus the 8 votes from South Carolina, Pinckney would have won it all. Aaron Burr finished a poor fourth with 30 votes. Massachusetts Governor Samuel Adams received 15 votes and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth 11. Next Governor George Clinton received 7 votes and John Jay five. Associate Justice James Iredell received 3 votes from his home state of North Carolina. Finishing with two votes each was Senator John Henry of Maryland and former Senator Samuel Johnston. Two die-hard electors voted for Washington against his wishes and one vote was for Charles C. Pinckney.



APIC KEYNOTER

- Page 11 -

SUMMER 1976





Jefferson was not unhappy with the results. As he said, the position of Vice President had prestige, little power to get one involved in controversy, provided a decent income and allowed for quiet evenings of reading and contemplation by the fire.

#### THE ELECTION OF 1800 THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

The Adams years were unhappy years filled with troubles and controversy. Relations with France deteriorated because of the XYZ Affair and there was objection at home to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. There were several shakeups in the cabinet.

In May, 1800 a caucus of Federalist Senators and Representatives nominated John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney as the party candidates for the election of 1800. Also in May the Republican caucus selected Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr as its standard bearers. It was a foregone conclusion that Jefferson's running mate would be from New York to solidify the Virginia-New York alliance. The only question was would the running mate be Burr or George Clinton, but Clinton showed no interest so Burr was selected. Burr agreed only after receiving assurances from Jefferson that all Republican electors would support him along with Jefferson. Burr was upset by the fact that in 1796 thirty-eight of the Jefferson electors had voted for someone else for Vice President.

The campaign of 1800 was quite vicious and fought out primarily in Federalist and Republican newspapers. The Republicans attacked the Adams administration for being militaristic; high taxes and unconstitutional legislation in the form of the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The Federalists attacked the Republicans and Jefferson as an infidel, a fanatic and stated that the Jeffersonians would destroy religion in America. The Republicans, they said, would lead the country to anarchy and revolution.

The electoral vote, when counted, showed 73 votes for Jefferson, 73 for Burr, 65 for John Adams, 64 for Charles Pinckney and one vote for John Jay. Party line discipline had finally been solidified with the lone exception of the Rhode Island elector who had voted for Adams and Jay. He did so in fear that Pinckney might lead Adams so he threw his second vote to Jay.

Since Jefferson and Burr had received equal votes, the Constitution called for the election to be decided by the House of Representatives with each state having one vote. Had one Republican elector thrown away his second vote so the final count would have been Jefferson 73, Burr 72 none of this would have been necessary.

However under the Constitution the new Congress elected in 1800 would not sit until the fall of 1801. The lame-duck Congress sitting in the spring of 1801 that would decide the issue contained a Federalist majority. The House would elect the new



President and 58 members of the House were Federalist, while only 48 were Republicans. There were sixteen states in the Union and since each state had but one vote, nine would be necessary for election. Everyone was well aware that it was the intention of the electors that Jefferson be President and Burr the Vice President, but the Federalists saw an opportunity to thwart the hated Jefferson by electing Burr. Alexander Hamilton was very much opposed to this plan because although he disagreed philosophically with Jefferson he considered Burr to be "a man completely devoid of scruples".

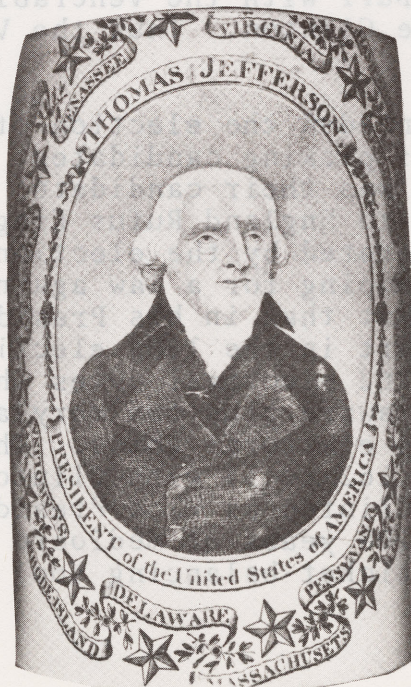
It is quite probable that had Burr given assurances to the Federalists that he would follow Federalist principles he might well have been elected. Burr made no such assurances.

On February 11, 1801 the House cast its first ballot. Eight states voted for Jefferson, six for Burr and Vermont and Maryland were equally divided so no vote was cast. A total of 19 ballots were taken that first day with the deadlock continuing.

The House finally reached a decision on the 36th ballot taken on February 17, 1801. All Burr needed to win was one congressman from Maryland and one from Vermont plus one from New Jersey to get his nine states. He never got them.

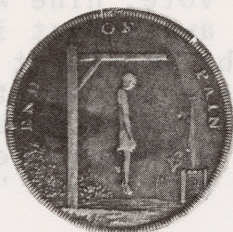
On the 36th ballot a Vermont Federalist absented himself and the Maryland Federalists cast blank votes giving both states to Jefferson for a total of 10 states. Four states in New England voted for Burr. South Carolina and Delaware had no Republicans in their delegations and the Federalists cast blank votes so no vote was cast for their two states. The will of the people won out. Rumors had spread that should Jefferson not be inaugurated on March 4, 1801 the Republican governors in Pennsylvania and Virginia were ready to use their militias to prevent a continuation of Federalist power.

The power of Federalist leaders had been broken and the country passed into the hands of Jeffersonian democracy. One bastion of Federalist power remained. Just prior to the end of his term John Adams had appointed John Marshall as Chief Justice and he dominated the Court until 1835 preserving the best of Federalist concepts.





## THE ELECTION OF 1804 - NO CONTEST



To prevent any repeat of the 1800 fiasco the 12th Amendment was passed in 1804 which required that although each elector had two votes they must specify one vote as their Presidential vote and one as their Vice Presidential vote.

Jefferson's first administration was highlighted by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 which overnight doubled the size of the United States.

Burr fortunes began to fall as soon as he took office. Jefferson thought that Burr should have refused under any condition to accept the Presidency and said so publicly. This distrust of Burr led Jefferson to turn New York patronage over to DeWitt Clinton. The disenchanted Burr let it be known that he would accept an appointive office, but Jefferson refused to encourage him. Finally by the spring of 1804 Burr decided to run for Governor of New York against Morgan Lewis supported by the Clintons. Burr felt that with the support of some of his friends plus the Federalists he could win. Hamilton refused to go along and Burr was defeated by the drab Lewis. Burr felt that his character had been defamed by Hamilton and thus the famous duel was arranged where Burr killed the famous Federalist leader. It also marked the political death of Aaron Burr. He wandered west with grand schemes that ultimately led to his treason trial where he was found not guilty on the technicality that treason as defined in the Constitution requires two witnesses and there was only one at the trial. He finally passed away in 1836.

On February 25, 1804 the Republican caucus renominated Jefferson and replaced Burr with the venerable old seven-term New York Governor George Clinton. Thus the Virginia-New York alliance was preserved.

The Federalists conceded the election of 1804 but did go through the formality of picking candidates. Fifty-eight year old Charles C. Pinckney was their candidate. His running mate was the former Minister to England Rufus King of New York. Very little interest was generated by the election. Pinckney spent most of the campaign stumping for a law against dueling. He was no more successful in that than in his Presidential candidacy. Seventeen states took part in the 1804 election. Jefferson carried 15 states with 162 electoral votes while Pinckney took only Connecticut and Delaware plus two Maryland electors for a discouraging total of 14 electoral votes. The Vice Presidential electoral vote was also 162 to 14 with Clinton over King. The inauguration of George Clinton as Vice President marks the beginning of well over 100 years of mediocre men in the second slot. It had become a ticket-balancing tool or a sop to one wing of the party.



## THE ELECTION OF 1808 - A FEDERALIST COMEBACK

Jefferson's second term was torn by problems in Europe over which we had no control. British men-of-war stopped American ships on the high seas. After three Americans on board the U.S.S. Chesapeake were killed by fire from H.M.S. Leopard a clamor for war was heard. Jefferson realized the danger of becoming involved in the Napoleonic Wars raging on the continent. To avoid conflict Jefferson passed the Embargo Act of 1807 prohibiting U.S. ships from sailing to foreign ports. In New York and New England this brought the economy to a stand-still. Resentment and resistance were wide-spread. A renewed interest in the Federalist Party developed, particularly in those areas most effected by the embargo.

Jefferson did not desire a third term. The mantle of leadership in the Democratic-Republican Party was passed not to the incumbent Vice President but to James Madison, the Secretary of State. George Clinton was selected for another term as Vice President. It is interesting to note that the Republicans felt that the no. 2 office was fitting for the old party veteran Clinton, but they did not consider him for the top spot. The idea of the heir apparent succeeding was not brought to reality for the politicians until the 1841 death of President William Henry Harrison.

The Federalist Party selected its 1804 ticket all over again with Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

The campaign was much more active than 1804, but Jefferson was able to bring enough pressure on the South and West to ensure another victory for his party. Madison was able to capture 12 states and 122 electoral votes. The Federalists improved their position by taking Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island out of the Republican column while retaining power in Connecticut and Delaware. A total of 47 electoral votes went to Pinckney. Six Republican electors from New York bolted the party and cast their Presidential electoral votes for George Clinton.

For Vice President the vote was 113 for George Clinton, 47 for Rufus King. The six New York electors who voted for Clinton for President cast 3 votes for James Monroe and 3 votes for James Madison for Vice President. Three Ohio electors and the six Vermont electors cast a total of nine votes for John Langdon for Vice President. Langdon was serving as Governor of New Hampshire at the time.

Jefferson retired to Monticello but left as his legacy proof that democracy did not mean mob rule and anarchy. Government did not have to be by the rich and well-born. He was entitled to the adoration he received from the American people.

## THE ELECTION OF 1812 - THE WAR ELECTION

James Madison was no Jefferson. He was a rather inept administrator. His cabinet left something to be desired. He didn't have the charisma to lead a party like Jefferson had. Physically he was no Jefferson either. He was only 5 feet 4



inches and weighed about 120 lbs. He was nowhere near as imposing as the six foot three inch Jefferson. He was living in the shadow of a legend.

His problems were further compounded by the election of 1810 which saw the seating in Congress of the "War Hawks". There were men like Henry Clay of Kentucky, John C. Calhoun, Langdon Cheves, and William Lowndes of South Carolina plus Felix Grundy of Tennessee. These men looked north to Canada and south to Spanish Florida as areas of American expansion. They also wished to expel the British from the west where they felt the British were encouraging Indian hostility.

Madison realized that he must have the support of this group if he desired re-election. He became more militant in the spring of 1812 with all signs pointing to war. In May Madison received his renomination through the congressional caucus. Second spot was given to John Langdon. Langdon refused the nomination, probably because he was seventy-one at the time. Vice President George Clinton had died on April 20, 1812. The caucus then met for a second time and picked the Governor of Massachusetts Elbridge Gerry. Gerry had designed a system of redistricting which prevented the Federalists from retaining control of the Massachusetts Senate. From that plan came the term "gerrymandering". For the first time the Democratic-Republican Party would not have candidates representing the Virginia-New York alliance.

A new power was rising in New York. The Republican power in New York was held by the 43 year-old Mayor of New York DeWitt Clinton, the nephew of the now deceased Vice President. He decided to run for President as an anti-administration Republican. Clinton also calculated and correctly so that the Federalists in New England and other commercial areas would support him because of their desire to defeat Madison and prevent a war with the British, their best trading customer. Also an understanding was reached between Clinton's supporters and the Federalists that the Vice Presidential nomination was to be given to a Federalist. This was accomplished with the selection of Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania as Clinton's running mate.

By June of 1812 the United States declared war on Great Britain. Therefore the entire election was fought out against the background of a state of war. Clinton did not receive universal Federalist support. Rufus King refused his support and in Virginia a convention nominated King and William R. Davie of North Carolina, but this ticket never got off the ground. Clinton also appeared to be a chameleon running as a supporter of the war in the south and west, but under the party designation of "Friends of Peace" in that area where it would gain him votes.

Yet Clinton came much closer to winning the Presidency than most realize. He captured all of New England with the lone exception of Vermont and also took New York, New Jersey, Delaware and almost half of Maryland's electoral vote. Maryland chose its electors on a district system basis. Clinton's total was 89 electoral votes. Madison received solid support in the southern and western states and slipped through to win Pennsylvania by a narrow margin for a total of 128 electoral votes.



If Clinton, since he was a Republican, could have drawn off the support of Pennsylvania Republicans along with his Federalist support he would have won the election. Pennsylvania had 25 electoral votes. Had Clinton been successful there the final vote would have been 114 to 103 in his favor.

In the election for Vice President Gerry received 131 electoral votes to 86 for Ingersoll. Two electors from Massachusetts and one from New Hampshire voted for Clinton for President but voted for Gerry as Vice President because they preferred a New Englander.

Thus Madison would continue on for a second term continuing the Virginia domination of the White House.

#### THE ELECTION OF 1816 - DEATH THROES OF FEDERALISM

The War of 1812 probably could have been averted. The British lifted their blockade of American ships on June 16, 1812 but word did not reach the U.S. in time and war was declared on June 18. The war itself was a history of one blunder on top of another. The effort to capture Canada was repulsed. To top matters off, in August, 1814 the British captured and burned the Capitol and the White House.

New England through its Federalist tradition became totally disenchanted with the war and the Republicans. The economy of New England was brought to a standstill. New England's traditions they felt were being destroyed by the powers in Washington. New England Republicans became social outcasts.

The disgruntled Federalists called a convention at Hartford in the winter of 1814. Extremist Federalists were calling for secession. Representatives were chosen at Hartford to go to Washington and present their demands to the government. They wanted the Constitution amended so that the President was limited to one term and no two in succession from the same state. They also wanted it required that a two-thirds vote of Congress would be required for declaring wars or embargoes.

The Treaty of Ghent ending the war had been signed on December 24, 1814. The word did not reach the U.S. until February 14, 1815. In the meantime the British attacked Andrew Jackson at New Orleans and were annihilated by the defenders. Jackson's army had a mere 71 casualties to over 2,000 for the British. It was a tremendous victory for Jackson and made him a national hero. Unfortunately for the dead, the battle was fought after the war was over.

The Federalist representatives from Hartford arrived with their demands three days after word of Jackson's victory was received in Washington. With the victory the great majority of Americans looked on the Federalists as traitors. With the yoke of the Hartford Convention on its shoulders the Federalist Party was crushed. The last two Madison years passed uneventfully.

The Republican caucus gave Madison's Secretary of State James Monroe the Presidential nomination after a battle between Monroe and William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury. The vote in the caucus was 65 to 54. Vice President Elbridge Gerry had died on November 23, 1814. Therefore the Vice Presidential nomination was given to the young Governor of New York Daniel D. Tompkins. Tompkins had served ably in Albany and renewed the old Virginia-New York alliance with Monroe continuing the Virginia domination of the White House.



The Federalists made no nominations. In the election the Republicans won the electors in sixteen states and cast 183 votes for Monroe and Tompkins. The Federalists retained control of the legislatures in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. The 34 electors from these states cast their Presidential electoral votes for Rufus King, the old party patriarch. The twenty-two electors from Massachusetts cast their Vice Presidential votes for John E. Howard of Maryland. Connecticut's nine electors cast five votes for James Ross of Pennsylvania and four votes for Chief Justice John Marshall for Vice President. The three remaining Federalist electors, all from Delaware, cast their three Vice Presidential votes for Robert G. Harper, the Maryland Senator. One Federalist elector from Delaware and three from Maryland did not even bother to vote.

President Monroe was well aware of the objection in some parts of the country, particularly New England to another Virginian in the White House and another New Yorker in the Vice Presidency. Monroe named John Quincy Adams as his Secretary of State. This position was considered to be the second most important office in the land as Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe had used it as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Adams would do so in 1824.

#### THE ELECTION OF 1820 - ONLY ONE OBJECTION

The country entered the "Era of Good Feeling" with Monroe's administration. He was able to escape unscathed from the Panic of 1819 and the bitter struggle over the admission of Missouri to the Union.

The election of 1820 was a mere formality as no major opposition developed to either Monroe or Tompkins' re-election. There were 235 electors in 1820. Three electors failed to vote, one each from Mississippi, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. Of the 232 electors voting, 231 cast their Presidential vote for James Monroe. Only William Plumer of New Hampshire failed to vote for Monroe. He cast his vote for John Quincy Adams. Some say he did this to preserve Washington's record of being the only President elected unanimously. Others said it was to give publicity to John Quincy Adams with an eye to the election of 1824. All of this is conjecture because Plumer never explained his action.

In the Vice Presidential balloting 218 votes were cast for Tompkins. Eight electors from Massachusetts voted for Richard Stockton, an old Federalist from New Jersey. Four Delaware electors voted for Daniel Rodney, the former Governor of Delaware. One Maryland elector voted for Robert G. Harper. Plumer, who had voted for Adams for President voted for Richard Rush, the Minister to Great Britain for Vice President.

Thus by 1820 the new country was well on its way to greatness. The country was entering the age of sectionalism with events that would bring on the Civil War. By 1824 the popular vote would determine the electors in 18 of the states with the legislatures only used in six states. By 1828 only Delaware and South Carolina would retain the selection of electors by the legislature. All of the others used popular vote. By 1832 all states except South Carolina used popular vote. It would not be until 1868 that South Carolina would relinquish this method of selecting electors.



# MISSOURI SENATOR & GOVERNOR CANDIDATES.

1892-1972 - MISSOURI GOVERNORS

By John B. Taylor

Adames, William J.	Socialist	1916
Aldrich, Marvin	Socialist	1920
Alldrege, William C.	People's Party	1904
Atkinson, John	Dem. Primary	1916 Dem. 1920
Badgett, Joseph M.	Rep. Primary	1964
Baker, Charles	Dem. Primary	1972
Baker, Sam A.	Republican	1924*
Ball, Judge David A.	Dem. Primary	1900, 1908, 1912
Barker, John T.	Dem. Primary	1916
Barrett, James J.	Rep. Primary	1936
Barrett, Jesse W.	Republican	1936
Becker, Charles U.	Rep. Primary	1932
Beeny, Bill	Dem. Primary	1964
Behren, E.T.	Socialist	1904
Bennett, Phil A.	Rep. Primary	1928
Blackwell, Earl R.	Dem. Primary	1968
Blair Jr., James T.	Democrat	1956*
Bolte, August H.	Dem. Primary	1912
Bond, Christopher (Kit)	Republican	1972*
Bottger,	Rep. Primary	1940
Botz,	Non-Partisan	1936
Bradshaw, Jean Paul	Republican	1944
Brandenburg,	Prohibition	1928
Brandt, William E.	Socialist	1924
Brewster, R.R.	Rep. Primary	1912
Burns, Stephen	Rep. Primary	1972
Bush, Hilary A.	Dem. Primary	1964
Caulfield, Henry S.	Republican	1928*
Cochran, John J.	Dem. Primary	1948
Cowhead, William S.	Democrat	1908
Cox,	Dem. Primary	1948, 60
Cox, William W.	Soc. Labor	1924, 32, 36, 40
Curtis, Robert B.	Dem. Primary	1968
Dalton, John M.	Democrat	1960*
Davis,	Rep. Primary	1948
Dearmont, Russell	Dem. Primary	1932
Dillion, William A.	People's Party	1908
Dockery, Alexander M.	Democrat	1900*
Donnell, Forrest C.	Republican	1940*
Donnelly, Phil M.	Democrat	1944*, 52*
Dowd, Edward L.	Democrat	1972
Duemler, George E.	Socialist	1936
Elliott, Howard	Republican	1952
Euge, Harvey F.	Rep. Primary	1968, 72
Ewald, William B.	Rep. Primary	1960, 64
Faris, Herman P.	Prohibition	1896, 1908, 20
Farmer, Edward G.	Republican	1960
Ferguson,	Rep. Primary	1944
Folk, Joseph W.	Democrat	1904*
Fontron, Joseph P.	Progressive	1916
Frankenhoff,	Dem. Primary	1940
Frye, J. Grant	Rep. Primary	1940
Frye, Lewis C.	Soc. Labor	1896, 1900, 04



Gardner, Frederick D.	Democrat	1916*
Garrett,	Dem.Primary	1920
Garver, William L.	Socialist	1908
Genck, Henry W.	Soc.Labor	1948
Glidewell,	Dem.Primary	1956,60
Hadley, Herbert S.	Republican	1908*
Hamlin, Courtney W.	Dem.Primary	1920
Hardin,	Dem.Primary	1928
Hawes, Harry B.	Dem.Primary	1904
Hearnes, Warren E.	Democrat	1964*,68*
Hickman, Vaughan	Farmer-Labor	1920
High, Jed A.	Socialist	1940
Hill, Orange J.	Prohibition	1904
Hillis, J.H.	Progressive People	1900
Hirth,	Dem.Primary	1936
Hocker, Lon	Republican	1956
Hodgdon,	Rep.Primary	1928
Hodge, Joseph G.	Socialist	1928
Houchin, James A.	Dem.Primary	1912,16
Hyde, Arthur M.	Republican	1920*
Kennedy Jr., Michael J.	Dem.Primary	1964
King Jr., R.J.(Bus)	Rep.Primary	1972
Lambert,	Rep.Primary	1936,40
Lamm, Henry	Republican	1916
Lee, John A.	Dem.Primary	1904
Lee,	Dem.Primary	1944
Leonard, Leverett	People's Party	1892
Leonard, Paul J.	Rep.Primary	1972
Lewis, Robert E.	Republican	1896
Lindsey,	Dem.Primary	1916
Lloyd, Hiram	Rep.Primary	1924
Loftin,	Dem.Primary	1924
Logsdon, Robert B.	Progressive	1944
Mayer,	Dem.Primary	1920
Major, Elliott W.	Democrat	1912*
McCawley, Alfred M.	Dem.Primary	1928
McDaniel, Lawrence	Democrat	1940
McIndoe,	Rep.Primary	1916
McJimsey,	Rep.Primary	1920
McKinley, John C.	Republican	1912
McKittrick, Roy	Dem.Primary	1948
McNare, Gene	Republican Pri.	1972
Merryman,	Dem.Primary	1920
Middlecoff, E.T.	Soc.-Labor	1920,28
Miller, Charles Samuel	Non-Partisan	1972
Miller, Victor	Rep.Primary	1924
Morris,	Rep.Primary	1916
Morris, Milton	Dem.Primary	1964,68
Morris, Mount Enta	Dem.Primary	1960
Nee,	Dem.Primary	1948
Nelson, Arthur W.	Democrat	1924
Newbury, Robert D.	Dem.Primary	1968
Noel, John	Dem.Primary	1968
Nortoni, Albert D.	Progressive	1912
Painter, William R.	Dem.Primary	1916
Park, Judge Guy B.	Democrat	1932*see note
Penny, Owen W.	Cummunist	1932
Priest, Judge Henry S.	Dem.Primary	1924



Missouri Governors 1892-1972, continued.

Quick, Leon	Rep.Primary	1912
Reed, James A.	Dem.Primary	1904
Rinck, William F.	Socialist	1944
Roberts,	Dem.Primary	1960
Rogers, Charles	Soc.-Labor	1912, 16
Roos, Lawrence K.	Republican	1968
Runnions,	Dem.Primary	1940
Sermon,	Dem.Primary	1944
Schantz, Leroy	Dem.Primary	1972
Schneider,	Rep.Primary	1928
Shepley, Eathan A.H.	Republican	1964
Shook, Edgar	Dem.Primary	1944
Sidebotham,	Rep.Primary	1956
Sims, Howard (Sam) Houston	Dem.Primary	1972
Smith, Forrest	Democrat	1948*
Sobieski, John	Progressive	1912
Stapel,	Dem.Primary	1908
Stark, Lloyd Crow	Democrat	1936*
Stephens, Lon V.	Democrat	1896*
Stewart, Sindney H.	Rep.Primary	1944
Stokes, Charles E.	Prohibition	1904, 12
Swanger, John E.	Rep.Primary	1912, 16
Teasdale, Joseph P.	Dem.Primary	1972
Timmermann, Harry C.	Rep.Primary	1960, 64, 68
Thomas,	Rep.Primary	1948
Thomas, William McKinley	Dem.Primary	1972
Thompson, Murray E.	Republican	1948
Trimble, McDonal	Nat.-Dem.	1896
Walbridge, Cyrus P.	Republican	1904
Wallace,	Dem.Primary	1908
Ward, William A.	Socialist	1912
Whealen, Joseph	Rep.Primary	1956
White, J. Edward	Soc.-Labor	1904
Wielandy,	Rep.Primary	1928
Williams, Frank H.	Cummunist	1936
Wilson, Francis M.	Democrat	1928, 32 (see note)
Winter, Edward H.	Republican	1932
Wolf, Louis Martin	Socialist	1932
Yount, William H.	Prohibition	1916

NOTE.

Francis M. Wilson won the Dem.Primary in 1932 but died about a month before election and Guy B. Park accepted Oct. 17, 1932, only three weeks before election however he won 968,551 to 629,428 for Edward Winter.

This is not a complete listing, as several primaries are omitted.



MISSOURI GOVERNOR CANDIDATES.





# MISSOURI UNITED STATES SENATORS AND GOVERNORS - 1820 to PRESENT.

## United States Senators for Missouri, 1820-1874

When elected	Name	Politics	Residence
1820	David Barton	Whig	Howard
1820	Thomas Hart Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1824	David Barton	Whig	Howard
1826	Thomas Hart Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1830	Alexander Buckner	Democrat	Cape Girardeau
1832	Thomas Hart Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1834	Lewis Fields Linn	Democrat	St. Louis
1836	Lewis Fields Linn	Democrat	St. Louis
1838	Thomas Hart Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1842	Lewis Fields Linn	Democrat	Cape Girardeau
1843	David Rice Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1844	David Rice Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1844	Thomas Hart Benton	Democrat	St. Louis
1849	David Rice Atchison	Democrat	Platte
1851	Henry Shreve Geyer	Whig	St. Louis
1857	James Stephen Green	Democrat	Lewis
1857	Truett Polk	Democrat	St. Louis
1861	Waldo Porter Johnson	Democrat	St. Louis
1862	Robert Wilson	Conservative	Andrew
1862	John Brooks Henderson	Republican	St. Louis
1863	Benjamin Gratz Brown	Republican	St. Louis
1867	Charles Daniel Drake	Republican	St. Louis
1869	Carl Schurz	Republican	St. Louis
1870	Daniel Farbox Jewett	Democrat	St. Louis
1871	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	St. Louis
1871	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	St. Louis
1877	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	St. Louis
1877	David Hartley Armstrong	Democrat	St. Louis
1879	James Shields	Democrat	Carroll
1879	George Graham Vest	Democrat	Pettis
1881	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1885	George Graham Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1887	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1887	George Graham Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1893	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	Johnson
1897	George Graham Vest	Democrat	Jackson
1899	Francis Marion Cockrell	Democrat	Jefferson City
1903	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City
1905	William Warner	Republican	Kansas City
1909	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City
1911	James Alexander Reed	Democrat	Jefferson City
1914	William Joel Stone	Democrat	Kansas City
1916	James Alexander Reed	Democrat	Jefferson City
1918	Senopon Pierce Willey	Democrat	Kansas City
1918	Selden Palmer Spencer	Democrat	St. Louis
1920	James Alexander Reed	Democrat	St. Louis
1922	James Alexander Reed	Democrat	St. Louis
1926	Harlow Hawes	Republican	St. Louis
1926	James Alexander Reed	Democrat	St. Louis
1928	Rescoe Conkling Patterson	Republican	Kansas City
1932	Bennett Champ Clark	Republican	St. Louis
1934	Harry S Truman	Democrat	Springfield
1938	Bennett Champ Clark	Democrat	Independence
1940	Harry S Truman	Democrat	St. Louis County
1944	Forrest C. Donnell	Republican	St. Louis County
1945	Frank P. Briggs	Republican	Webster Groves
1946	James P. Kem	Republican	Macon
1950	Thomas C. Hennings Jr.	Democrat	Kansas City
1952	Stuart Symington	Democrat	St. Louis
1956	Thomas C. Hennings Jr.	Democrat	St. Louis
1958	Stuart Symington	Democrat	Creve Coeur
1960	Edward V. Long	Democrat	Creve Coeur
1962	Stuart Symington	Democrat	St. Louis
1964	Thomas F. Eagleton	Democrat	Clarksville
1968	Stuart Symington	Democrat	St. Louis
1970	Thomas F. Eagleton	Democrat	St. Louis
1974	Thomas F. Eagleton	Democrat	St. Louis

- (1) Admitted to seat December 1821.
- (2) Admitted to seat December 1821.
- (3) Admitted to seat December 1821.
- (4) Expelled from the Senate on charges of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.
- (5) Expelled from the Senate on charges of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.
- (6) Charged with disloyalty and expelled from the Senate January 10, 1862.
- (7) Appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.
- (8) Appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.
- (9) Elected for term ending March 4, 1867.
- (10) Resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims at Washington, D.C.

## HISTORICAL LISTING, GOVERNORS

Name	Pol.	County	Elected	Remarks
Alexander McNair	Dem. *	St. Louis	August, 1820	Died March 18, 1826
Frederick Bates	Dem. *	St. Louis	August, 1824	Died August 4, 1825
Abraham J. Williams	Dem. *	St. Louis	December, 1825	Died December 30, 1839
John Miller	Dem. *	Cooper	December, 1825	Special election to fill vacancy
John Dunklin	Dem. *	Washington	August, 1828	Died March 15, 1844
Lithum W. Boggs	Dem. *	Jackson	August, 1832	Died March 25, 1844
Thomas Reynolds	Dem. *	Howard	August, 1840	Died March 14, 1860
Meredith Miles Marmaduke	Dem. *	Saline	August, 1840	Died February 9, 1844
John Cummins Edwards	Dem. *	Cole	August, 1844	Died March 26, 1864
Austin Augustus King	Dem. *	Ray	August, 1848	Died September 14, 1888
Stirling Price	Dem. *	Chariton	August, 1852	Died April 22, 1870
Truett Polk	Dem. *	St. Louis	August, 1856	Died September 29, 1867
Hancock Lee Jackson	Dem. *	Randolph	August, 1856	Died April 16, 1876
Robert Marcellus Stewart	Dem. *	Buchanan	August, 1857	Died March 19, 1876
Claiborne Fox Jackson	Dem. *	Saline	August, 1860	Died September 21, 1871
Hamilton Rowan Gamble	Unionist	St. Louis	August, 1860	Died in Arkansas, Dec. 6, 1862
Willard Preble Hall	Unionist	Buchanan	1861	Died January 31, 1864
Thomas Clement Fletcher	Rep. ***	St. Louis	November, 1864	Died November 3, 1882
Joseph Washington McClellan	Rep. ***	Camden	November, 1868	Died March 25, 1899
Benjamin Gratz Brown	Rep. ***	St. Louis	November, 1868	Died December 2, 1900
Shad Heintzelman	Dem. *	Buchanan	November, 1870	Died December 2, 1885
Charles Harrison	Dem. *	Andrew	November, 1874	Died November 9, 1896
John Smith Phelps	Dem. *	Johnson	November, 1874	Died July 29, 1892
Thomas Theodore Crittenden	Dem. *	Johnson	November, 1876	Died November 20, 1886
John Sappington Marmaduke	Dem. *	St. Louis City	November, 1880	Died May 29, 1909
Albert Pickett Morhouse	Dem. *	St. Louis City	November, 1884	Died December 28, 1887
William Joel Stone	Dem. *	St. Louis City	November, 1888	Died September 30, 1891
Lon Vest Stephens	Dem. *	Vernon	November, 1892	Died January 15, 1927
Alexander Monroe Dockery	Dem. *	Cooper	November, 1896	Died April 14, 1918
Joseph Wingate Folk	Dem. *	Davies	November, 1900	Died January 10, 1923
Herbert Spencer Hadley	Dem. *	St. Louis City	November, 1904	Died December 26, 1926
Elliott Woolfolk Major	Dem. *	Jackson	November, 1908	Died May 28, 1923
Frederick Dozier Gardner	Dem. *	Pike	November, 1912	Died St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1927
Sam Aaron Baker	Dem. *	St. Louis City	November, 1916	Died December 18, 1933
Henry Stewart Caulfield	Rep. *	Grundy	November, 1920	Died October 17, 1947
Guy Bradford Park	Rep. *	Cole	November, 1924	Died October 16, 1933
Lord Cow Stark	Rep. *	Platte	November, 1928	Died May 11, 1968
Philip M. Donnelly	Rep. *	St. Louis	November, 1936	Died October 1, 1946
Forrest Smith	Rep. *	St. Louis	November, 1940	Died September 17, 1972
Phil M. Donnelly	Rep. *	St. Louis	November, 1944	Now in St. Louis
James T. Blair Jr.	Dem. *	Laclede	November, 1948	Died March 8, 1962
John M. Dalton	Dem. *	Cole	November, 1952	Died September 12, 1961
Warren E. Hearnes	Dem. *	Dunklin	November, 1956	Died July 11, 1962
Christopher S. Bond	Dem. *	Mississippi	November, 1960	Died July 7, 1972
	Rep. *	Audrain	November, 1968	Now in Charleston
	Rep. *		November, 1972	Now Governor

\*At the time of the election of McNair, Bates, and Williams, and of the first election of Miller in 1825, there were not organized political parties in Missouri. Individual popularity prevailed. All called themselves Republicans—that is, Jeffersonian Republicans, or what now are called Democrats.

\*\*Radical.

\*\*\*Liberal.

- (11) Appointed to succeed Chas. D. Drake until meeting of Legislature.
- (12) Elected to serve remainder of term of Charles D. Drake.
- (13) Died September 20, 1877.
- (14) Appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Lewis V. Borgy until meeting of Legislature.
- (15) Elected January 21, 1879, to serve remainder of term of Lewis V. Borgy, March 4, 1879.
- (16) Died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon K. Bond, March 5, 1918.
- (17) Died November 3, 1918, for term ending March 4, 1921.
- (18) Died March 15, 1926, and was succeeded by Bennett Champ Clark, who was named by Governor.
- (19) Resigned February 3, 1933, and was succeeded by Bennett Champ Clark, who was named by Governor.
- (20) Resigned January 18, 1945, and was succeeded by Frank P. Briggs, who was named by Governor Phil M. Donnelly for the remainder of the term, ending January 3, 1947.
- (21) Elected in 1960 to fill unexpired term of Thomas C. Hennings Jr., who died September 13, 1960.



# Missouri United States Senators 1896-1974

Compiled by John B. Taylor

Akins, Thomas J.	Rep. Primary	1916
Allen,	Socialist	1910
Atkeson, William O.	Rep. Primary	1928
Baeff, Theodore	Soc.-Labor	1940
Barrett, Jesse W.	Rep. Primary	1922
Bass, Doris M.	Rep. Primary	1970
Black,	Dem. Primary	1910
Bond, Henry W.	Dem. Primary	1910
Bogy, Bernard	Rep. Primary	1928
Bradshaw, Jean Paul	Republican	1964
Brandt, William M.	Socialist	1922
Breckenridge, William Clark	Dem. Primary	1910
Brewster, R.R.	Republican	1922
Brynes, James W.	Dem. Primary	1932
Brown, Frank	Cummunist	1934
Bundschu,	Rep. Primary	1928
Byers,	Rep. Primary	1940
Caulfield, Henry S.	Republican	1938
Chapman, Gene	A.I.P.	1970
Clark, Bennett Champ	Democrat	1932* 38*
Coates,	Dem. Primary	1950
Cochran, John J.	Dem. Primary	1934
Cockrell, Ewing	Democrat	1926
Cockrell, Francis Marion	Democrat	1904*
Colley, James	Dem. Primary	1928
Curtis, Thomas B.	Republican	1974
Danforth, John C.	Republican	1970
Davis, Dwight F.	Dem. Primary	1932
Davis, Frank Gaines	Dem. Primary	1938
Davis, Manvel H.	Republican	1940
Davis, True	Dem. Primary	1968
DePugh, Ralph A.	A.I.P. Primary	1970
Dickey, Walter S.	Republican	1916
Digirolamo, E.J.	Non-Partisan	1970
Donnell, Forrest C.	Republican	1950
Douglas, Herbert	Republican	1956
Duncan, Morris DeWayne	Rep. Primary	1964, 68, 70
Dye,	Dem. Primary	1958
Eagleton, Thomas F.	Democrat	1968*74*
Faris, Herman P.	Prohibition	1926, 32
Filley, Chauncey P.	Rep. Primary	1908
Francis, David R.	Dem. Primary	1910
Frank, Nathan	Rep. Primary	1910, 16, 28
Folk, Joseph W.	Dem. Primary	1910, 18
Gardner, Albert E.L.	Rep. Primary	1910
Gavin,	Dem. Primary	1956
Gebhardt,	Dem. Primary	1908
Genck, Henry W.	Soc.-Labor	1950
Green, Thomas E.	Socialist	1914
Grosby,	Rep. Primary	1940, 50, 58



Hamilton,	Christian-Nat.	1950
Harrison, Charles H.	Socialist	1928
Hasting,	Dem.Primary	1958
Hawes, Harry Bratow	Democrat	1926*
Hay, Charles M.	Democrat	1928
Hennings, Thomas C.	Democrat	1950*56*
Hill, Orange J.	Prohibition	1914
Higdon,	Dem.Primary	1920
Hinrichs,	Dem.Primary	1950
Hocker, Lon	Republican	1962
Hodge, J.G.	Socialist	1938
Hodges, Elias F.	Socialist	1920
Hopkins,	Dem.Primary	1950
Howell, Charles M.	Dem.Primary	1932
Hufnagel,	Rep.Primary	1910
Hansman, Gregory	Rep. Primary	1974
Johnson,	Dem.Primary	1950
Kem, James P.	Democrat	1946*
Kennish,	Rep.Primary	1908
Kerens, Richard C.	Rep.Primary	1906, 08
Kiel, Henry W.	Republican	1932
Kitching, Beverly	Dem.Primary	1968
London,	People's Party	1908
Long, Breckenridge	Democrat	1920 D.P.22
Long, Edward V.	Democrat	1960st, *62*, D.P.68
Lipscomb, Caleb	Socialist	1918
McKittrick, Roy	Democrat	1944
Mallett, W.J.	Farmer-Worker	1920
Martin,	Dem.Primary	1916
Meredith, Willis	Dem.Primary	1926, 38
Meyer, W.C.	Socialist	1932
McKinley, John C.	Rep.Primary	1910, 22
Milligan, Harold H.	Rep.Primary	1940
Milligan, J.L.	Dem.Primary	1934
Milligan, Maurice M.	Dem.Primary	1940
Mitchell,	Rep.Primary	1940
Molineux, J.W.	Soc.-Labor	1914
Morrison, Robert D.	Socialist	1926
Nave Jr., Forrest	Rep.Primary	1968
Niedringhaus, Thomas K.	Rep.Primary	1908
Nortoni, Albert D.	Progressive	1916
O'Hare, Kate Richard	Socialist	1916
Oberheu, Karl	Soc.-Labor	1932, 38
Page, Hershel V.	Dem.Primary	1970
Palmer,	Rep.Primary	1958
Parker,	Rep.Primary	1922
Patterson, Roscoe C.	Republican	1928*
Peters,	Rep.Primary	1940
Petty, Lawernce (Red)	A.I.P.Primary	1970
Pollack, Julius	Communist	1932
Prist, Boldgett	Rep.Primary	1926
Proctor, David	Rep.Primary	1926, 28, 40



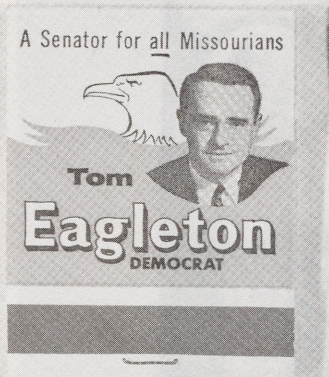
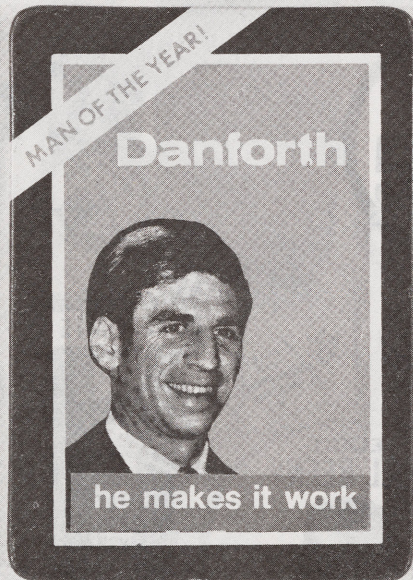
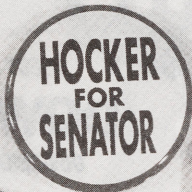
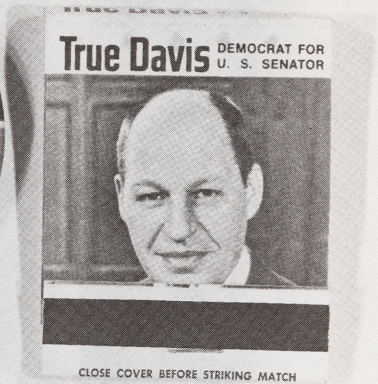
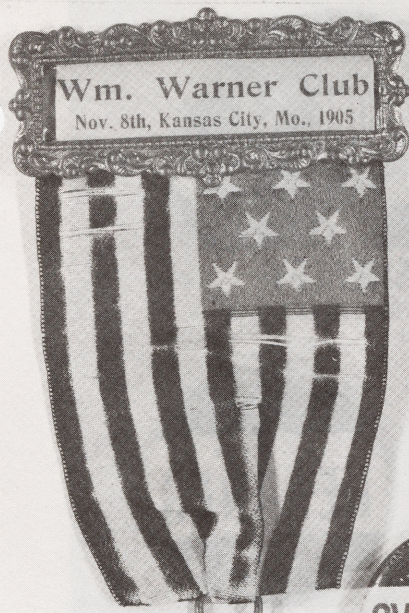
Missouri United States Senators 1896-1974, continued.

Reed, James A.	Democrat	1910*, 16*, 22*
Rinck, W.F.	Socialist	1940
Sacks,	Rep. Primary	1922
Sager, Arthur N.	Progressive	1914
Scheidler, Joseph Louis	Soc.-Labor	1916
Short, Dewey	Rep. Primary	1932
Spencer, Selden Palmer	Republican	1918st*, 20*
Stark, Lloyd Crow	Dem. Primary	1940
Schmitter,	Rep. Primary	1910
Shewalter,	Dem. Primary	1910
Stone, William Joel	Democrat	1908*, 14*
Schenbeck,	Rep. Primary	1956
Sutton, Lee C.	Dem. Primary	1968, 70
Symington, Stuart	Democrat	1952*, 58*, 64*, 70*
Taylor, J.E. (Buck)	Dem. Primary	1952
Thomas,	Rep. Primary	1950, 56, 58
Thomas, William M.	Dem. Primary	1964, 68, 70
Trudell, Andrew	Soc+Labor	1920
Truman, Harry S.	Democrat	1934*, 40*
Van Taay,	Rep. Primary	1956
Vest, George Graham	Democrat	1892*, 98*
Warner, William	Republican	1904
White,	Rep. Primary	1938
White, Douglas V.	Dem. Primary	1970
Williams, George H.	Republican	1926st
Winholdz, Wilford G.	Dem. Primary	1964
Winlfley, Xenophon Pierce	Democrat	1918
Young, Robert I.	Dem. Primary	1922, 26, 28, 38

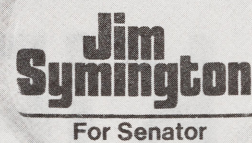
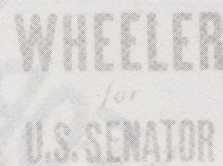




MISSOURI CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATE (Primary & General Elections)



Eagleton





(REDUCED 58%)



# KIEL FOR SENATOR







VARIOUS MISSOURI BUTTONS. (shown slightly under-size)





# APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by David Castaldi (1183), 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, IL 60015

## APIC CHAPTER CALENDAR - 1976

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Chapter</u>
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June 13	1:00 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 1936 S. Michigan, Chicago
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June 19-20	9:00 AM	<u>Great Eastern Regional</u> - Mason-Dixon: Sheraton Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
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Aug. 12-14	9:00 AM	<u>NATIONAL APIC CONVENTION</u> : Sheraton-Hartford Hotel, Hartford, Conn.
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Sept. 18	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
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Sept. 19	1:00 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 1936 S. Michigan, Chicago
Sept.		Dixie: Nashville, Tenn.

Oct. 3	1:00 PM	Wisconsin: Central Bank, 10701 W. National Ave., West Allis, Wisc.
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Oct. 16		<u>Ohio Giant Fall Meeting</u> : Hotel Ft. Hays, 31 W. Spring, Columbus, Ohio
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Nov. 13	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
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Nov.		Northern California: Kendrick Hall, Shrader & Fulton Sts., San Francisco
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Nov.		Chicago Area
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Please check with local collectors as above dates are subject to change!

Chapter secretaries or presidents are asked

- 1) To add my name to your mailing list for meeting announcements
- 2) To send reports of chapter activities after each meeting
- 3) To advise me at once of any planned regional meeting so that we do not schedule two such events within a month of each other.

As we approach the APIC National Convention, all chapters are reminded that a regional meeting cannot be scheduled within one month of the national convention.

## CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--GEOGRAPHIC

### Chicago Area

The chapter's spring meeting was held on Sunday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, and was well attended by a hardy group of male collectors who felt they could weather the adverse reaction to attending a button meeting on Mother's Day. 1976 items were much in demand, although the variety available seemed much more limited than in 1972; perhaps the limited variety can be attributed to the much lower level of "collectors' buttons." New officers were elected: Alan Borg, President; Duane Ross, vice-president; Bob Bialo, Financial Secretary; and Bob Rouse, Recording Secretary. The chapter voted to hold an additional meeting in 1976 at the Woodfield Shopping Mall in Northwest Suburban Chicago sometime in November in an attempt to attract new members and to give everyone the chance to see the complete assembly of 1976 goodies.

### Dixie

Joe Hayes reports that the Dixie chapter has been revived! A successful meeting was held in Decatur, Alabama, on April 3rd, at which new officers were elected: Shelby Johnson, President; Carter Todd, Vice-President; and Joe Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer. Joe reports that Dixie will hold two regional meetings each year for collectors in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Carolinas. The next meeting will be held in late September or early October in Nashville. Chapter dues are \$3.00 per year.

### Michigan

The spring meeting of the chapter was held on Saturday, May 15, 1976, at Long's Convention Center in Lansing, Michigan, according to a meeting announcement from Secretary Ed Bawden. The all day meeting included a luncheon.



### Gulf Coast

From chapter president Norm Loewenstern comes word that the chapter has received a certificate from Houston's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for its "history making participation toward the commemoration of 200 years of American history." The chapter is holding its Spring meeting at the Galleria on May 29-30<sup>th</sup> in conjunction with the exhibition of a portion of the outstanding Smithsonian Institute's collection of political Americana.

### Heart of Illinois

A meeting notice from chapter president Leonard Arons indicates that the chapter held a meeting on Sunday, March 7 in Peoria, Illinois. Chapter dues of \$3.00/year and a small table charge of \$1.00 will help to sustain the growth of the chapter into its second year.

### Iowa

Robin Powell reports that the Iowa chapter has lapsed into inactivity, but that two non-APIC members have taken the initiative to assemble collectors for a meeting in Des Moines on May 23. Of 50 invitees to the meeting, 38 or 39 are APIC members. We hope that APIC members will encourage the group to come under the auspices of the APIC by assuming the role of our inactive chapter in that state.

### Mid-Atlantic

Meeting chairman Ed Stahl reports that the chapter held meetings in Bordentown, N. J., on Saturday, March 20, and Saturday, May 15.

### Northern California

The Sunday, February 29<sup>th</sup> meeting was held in Kendrick Hall at the University of San Francisco. 40 collectors were in attendance. An active bourse was held in which an HHH for mayor pin and a Jimmy Carter for Governor pin were sold. Three different Cox-Roosevelt jugates were on display. At a short business meeting it was decided that future meetings would be held at Kendrick Hall. John Larsen was praised for his five years of service as president of the chapter. The following new officers were elected: Frank Cherry, President; John Stanton, Vice-President & Treasurer; and Jerome Fishkin, Second Vice-President. The chapter's summer meeting was held on Sunday, May 16<sup>th</sup>, at Kendrick Hall. An admission fee of \$1.00 was charged and 30 collectors were in attendance. Smoking items from the collection of John Larsen were on display. The next meeting will be held again in Kendrick Hall in November after the election on a date as yet not selected.

### North Star

The newsletter published by chapter president Dennis Gladhill indicates that a chapter meeting was held on Saturday, May 1 in the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul. The chapter has secured exhibit space from the First National Bank of St. Paul for the travelling Smithsonian Institute's display on Five Crucial Elections and intends to man the exhibit with chapter members and to supplement the display with items from chapter members' collections.

### Gateway-to-the-West

The Spring meeting was held at Farm & Home S & L in Clayton on Friday Evening May 7, and a nice group of out-of-towners attended. Activity was lively in '76 material and our evening feature was items of the St. Louis Button Company with a short story of it's operations by one of the former employees, John P. Mayne. Plans were made to publicize the formal opening of the Mark Twain Bank's display of Political Americana, which will run until election. The bank located at I-270 and St. Charles Rock Road in North St. Louis County has drawn from the Chick Harris Collection and features items from Washington to the present. A special open-house on Saturday, June 12 was well attended and the informal swap meet very lively. The next meeting of the Chapter will be in early September.



## APIC CHAPTER NEWS CONTINUED.

### Wisconsin

The Wisconsin chapter met on Sunday April 4<sup>th</sup> at the Marlin Toy Products Plant in Horicon, Wisconsin. There were 24 APIC members from Wisconsin and Illinois present. Following an active bourse, chapter secretary James Watson reports that a brief business meeting was held. The next meeting will be held in Milwaukee on October 3rd.

### CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--SPECIALTY CHAPTERS

#### General

The Specialty Chapter concept provides a means for bringing together collectors with narrow but common interests. Anyone interested in organizing a specialty chapter should write to this column, which will serve as a means of publicizing your organizational efforts. If existing specialty chapters send me a copy of their newsletters, I will use them as a basis for publicizing your activities and encouraging other APIC members to join your club.

#### American Local

The February-March issue of the ALPIC Newsletter contains articles on "Ohio's Rarest Local?", editor Tom Whalen's message and club news, a summary of a membership poll on criticisms of 1975 activities and 1976 suggestions, and a report on the activities of the chapter's research committee. The April Newsletter contains articles on the "Locals of Thomas F. Eagleton," Barry Nelson's column on "Unknowns," Daniel Patrick "Moynihan on the Move" (an article on Moynihan's past campaigns), and a listing of Gubernatorial primary candidates in 1961-62-63. Those interested in joining the chapter should write to secretary Thomas Eversen, 516 S. Orchard, Madison, Wisconsin 53715.

#### Nixon

The second issue of Checkers is a fine, well written 10 page newsletter packed with information about Nixon. In addition to fascinating articles on "Key State Strategy Explained" and "Nixon--Secretive Yet Revealing President" there are articles on brummagem, the chapter's Nixon cataloging project, Buy Sell Trade Listings, and numerous other short items and pictures. If you are interested in joining the chapter, write to Elwyn Taylor, 61 Pond Street, Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879.

#### Third Party and Hopeful

The February issue of the Bull Moose is a 57 page monster filled with articles which every APICer would find interesting. There are extensive listings of 1976 candidates and articles about their activities and photos of their buttons and flyers. Steve Burrage has a four page article, "Third Party Update", which pictures items not shown in the Bristow catalog and includes some of the finest third party items around. Chapter organizer Jim Havel is presently conducting an election of chapter officers. Nominees for president include Robert Kahan and Doug Lyons; for vice-president, Charles Williams, Norm Eavenson, and Earl Dodge; for secretary treasurer, Joe Wasserman; and for editor, Steve Burrage. Chapter dues have been set at \$5.00. Jim Havel has recently moved from Michigan to Oregon, but if you are interested in joining the chapter, you can write to Jim Havel, c/o General Delivery, Salem, Oregon 97301

#### Harry S. Truman

Chapter organizer Bob Levine has sent another letter to all those who have expressed an interest in the HST chapter. He reports that he got nary a response to his first letter. All those who want to make the Truman chapter a reality should correspond with Bob at P.O. Box 16183, Clayton, Missouri 63105.



# PRICE OF BUTTONS, HOW HIGH?

by Jon D. Curtis #1438

Starting in November, 1972 I started to keep track of the price on many standard buttons. I decided to keep track of high and low bids which won items in approximately a half dozen or so auction lists I receive. I also kept track of the number of times the item was available and computed the average winning bid. You will be able to see that sometimes winning bids on items varied by sizeable amounts. For identification purposes Hake numbers are used unless an \* appears. An \* denotes a Bristow number. In most cases I have used common buttons except in cases of third parties. The number in the average column is the total number of times I have seen the button available in the auctions I receive minus the high and low. Therefore in the column labeled "No." if a 6 appears that means the average is the average winning bid excluding the high and low price paid over the last three and a half years. I have not attempted to keep records on 1968 or 1972 buttons.

		HIGH	LOW	AVE.	NO.
1896	Bryan-Sewall BRY-2	16.00	6.50	13.50	2
	McKinley-Hobart MAC-17	12.50	3.10	7.37	12
	Bryan-Watson PGP-1	185.00	97.00	181.00	1
	Palmer-Buckner GDP-2	150.00	70.00	97.92	6
	Levering-Johnson PRH-1	300.00	175.00		
	* Bentley NP-1	NEVER	OFFERED		
1900	Bryan-Stevenson BRY-54	30.00	17.54	24.33	3
	McKinley-Roosevelt MAC-35	20.00	8.00	12.33	7
	* Wooley-Metcalf PROH-7	125.00	55.00	69.40	5
	Debs-Harriman SOC-1	170.00	55.50	79.00	3
	* Maloney-Rommel SLP-2	400.00	175.00	313.00	2
	Barker-Donnelly PGP-2	400.00	300.00	335.50	1
	Union Reform	141.00	85.00		
	United Christian	NEVER	OFFERED		
1904	Parker-Davis PAR-31	32.50	11.00	19.17	3
	Roosevelt-Fairbanks ROO-44	15.00	3.00	6.90	28
	Debs-Hanford SOC-4	185.00	125.00		
	Swallow-Carroll PRH-4	66.00	26.50	39.70	10
	Corregan-Cox SLP-2	NEVER	OFFERED		
	Watson-Tibbles PGP-3	NEVER	OFFERED		
1908	Bryan-Kern BRY-106	42.00	9.50	16.17	3
	* Taft-Sherman WHT-31	12.00	5.05	8.18	18
	Debs-Hanford SOC-6	167.00	54.00	94.00	8
	Chafin-Watkins PRH-5	88.00	15.00	34.15	12
	Hisgen-Graves ILP-1	128.00	93.00	121.50	2
	Gillhaus-Munro SLP-3	NEVER	OFFERED		
	Watson PGP-5	111.00	50.00	71.79	7
1912	Wilson-Marshall WIL-12	35.00	10.25	17.13	16
	Taft-Sherman TAF-37	19.00	12.00	17.68	7
	Roosevelt-Johnson ROO-264	1,025.00	430.00	545.67	3
	Debs-Seidel SOC-10	100.00	45.10	70.97	7
	Chafin-Watkins PRH-6	65.00	11.00	46.00	5
	Reimer SLP-4	NEVER	OFFERED		
1916	Wilson-Marshall WIL-12	25.00	10.00	15.55	39
	Hughes-Fairbanks HUG-3	52.00	22.50	35.58	13
	Benson-Kirkpatrick SOC-11	82.00	31.00	55.00	6
	Hanly-Landrith PRH-7	53.45	22.00	33.18	13
	Roosevelt ROO-176	103.00	65.00		



		HIGH	LOW	AVE.	NO.
1920	Harding-Coolidge HAR-26	475.00	325.00	356.00	1
	Harding Pic HAR-17	7.00	3.00	4.85	19
	Harding-Coolidge Names HAR-48	5.75	2.06	3.26	10
*	Cox-Roosevelt JMC-1	2,200.00			
	Cox Pic COX-6	105.00	75.00	87.00	7
	Cox-Roosevelt Names COX-28	31.00	15.00	21.15	36
	Debs-Stedman SOC-16	175.00	116.00	125.00	1
	Christensen-Hayes LP-1	122.00	88.00		
	Single-Tax	162.00			
1924	Coolidge-Dawes COO-6	35.00	10.00	16.22	18
	Davis-Bryan DAV-1	400.00	355.00		
	Davis Pic DAV-11	88.00	36.00	60.57	14
	LaFollette-Wheeler LAF-4	85.00	41.00	62.56	10
	LaFollette-Wheeler LAF-16	17.50	5.00	7.32	14
	Faris-Brehm PRH-8	181.00	105.00	176.00	1
	Foster-Gitlow COM-3	185.00			
	Nations Pic AMR-1	NEVER OFFERED			
1928	Hoover-Curtis HOO-8	78.00	32.00	45.20	14
	Smith-Robinson SMI-2	95.00	60.00	72.09	10
*	Thomas-Maurer SP-43	NEVER OFFERED			
	Thomas Maurer SOC-17	5.15	2.10	3.62	6
	Foster-Gitlow COM-4	185.00	175.00		
1932	Roosevelt-Garner FDR-6	77.75	45.00	57.92	11
	Hoover-Curtis HOO-7	85.00	52.00	67.75	4
	Thomas-Maurer SOC-18	12.00	3.10	6.54	18
	Foster-Ford COM-7	150.00	65.00	93.50	6
*	Liberty LP-2	71.00	10.50	18.53	3
	Cox Pic	NEVER OFFERED			
1936	Roosevelt-Garner FRD-13	9.00	2.50	4.48	13
	Landon-Knox LAN-4	10.00	2.00	5.05	23
	Lemke-O'Brien UP-1	33.00	10.50	18.04	6
	Thomas-Nelson SOC-19	19.00	4.05	10.09	8
	Browder-Ford COM-8	85.00	25.50	54.85	7
	Roosevelt ALP FDR-126	7.50	3.00	5.28	4
1940	Roosevelt-Wallace FDR-16	10.00	3.00	5.88	20
	Willkie-McNary WIL-2	57.00	25.00	38.20	11
	Thomas-Krueger SOC-20	16.50	13.00	15.00	2
	Bubson-Moorman PRH-9	27.55	4.00	13.51	4
	Browder-Ford COM-11	102.00	21.50	35.31	22
	Roosevelt ALP FDR-148	12.50	2.55	6.52	10
1944	Roosevelt-Truman FDR-20	42.00	22.00	30.87	11
	Dewey-Bricker DEW-3	51.00	12.75	25.29	19
*	Thomas-Hoopes SP-53	22.50	10.50	14.00	4
	Roosevelt ALP FDR-142	8.20	3.50	5.25	2
	Roosevelt LIB FDR-145	8.00	1.80	5.33	6
1948	Truman-Barkley TRU-2	70.00	30.00	41.41	7
	Dewey-Warren DEW-6	14.00	5.00	8.10	18
	Thurmond-Wright THU-1	NEVER OFFERED			
	Thurmond-Wright Names THU-2	18.00	6.00	10.51	5
	Wallace Pic PRO-2	16.50	2.00	5.35	12
*	Wallace-Taylor Names PP-13	12.00	3.70	6.25	4
	Wallace ALP LP-7	22.07	8.00	16.17	3
	Thomas-Smith SOC-23	15.00	5.10	12.58	6
	Scott-Leeke PGP-6	12.50			
	Maxwell-Gould VP-1	92.00	18.00	22.77	6



PRICE OF BUTTONS, HOW HIGH?, continued		HIGH	LOW	AVE.	NO.
1952	Eisenhower-Nixon EIS-5	9.10	3.00	5.68	23
	Stevenson-Sparkman STE-7	10.00	5.00	7.97	16
	Hallinan-Bass PRO-5	26.00	20.00		
	Hallinan-Bass ALP LP-8	22.00	18.00		
	Hoopes-Friedman SOC-24	28.00	6.66	16.55	2
	Hamblen-Holtwick PRH-11	36.50	13.50	26.79	6
	MacArthur-Tenney AFP-1	23.79	7.50	15.00	1
	Krajewski PMP-3	4.00	1.75	2.55	4
1956	Eisenhower-Nixon EIS-7	9.50	4.00	6.25	8
	Stevenson-Kefauver STE-3	38.00	9.00	14.65	8
	Stevenson LIB STE-88	8.00	4.50	7.00	2
	Andrews-Werdel SRP-2	7.50	2.20	4.43	7
	Andrews-Werdel SRP-3	15.00	7.50		
	Krajewski-Yezo	18.00	5.00		
1960	Kennedy-Johnson KEN-1	7.00	2.00	4.25	12
	Nixon-Lodge NIX-3	5.00	2.00	2.57	7
	Kennedy LIB KEN-108	7.50	2.08	4.25	4
	Decker PRH-12	8.00	7.00		
	* Sullivan CCP-2	5.00	3.10	4.67	3
	* Unpledged Electors SRP-4	13.75			
	Dobbs-Weiss SWP-2	71.00			
	Hass-Cozzini SLP-5	37.00			
	* Faubus Pic NSRP-1	11.00	1.50	3.42	6
	Green Pic USP-1	7.00	4.00	4.55	1
	Tomlinson-Teague THP-1	23.00	16.00		
	Slocomb-Meador PGP-7	20.00	18.00		
	Krajewski	3.00	1.000	1.55	6
	Byrd Pic	18.25	8.00	10.50	2
1964	Johnson-Humphrey JOH-7	3.00	2.00	2.35	5
	Goldwater-Miller Gol-6	3.00	2.00	2.63	2
	* DeBerry Pic SWP-3	2.00	1.00	1.50	6
	* DeBerry-Shaw Names SWP-4	3.00	1.00	2.25	6
	Munn-Shaw PRH-13	3.50	1.00	1.46	4
	Hass-Blomen SLP-6	18.00	6.00	8.92	11
	* Kasper-Stoner NSRP-2	4.25	2.00	3.50	2
	Lightburn-Billings CP-1	15.00	1.60	4.27	4
	Johnson LIB JOH-63	4.00	2.00	3.00	2
	* Unpledged Electors GCW-275	4.00	1.75	2.75	3
	* Hensley UP-1	8.00	1.00	3.00	2
	* Krajewski Pic PMP-1	5.50	3.00	4.50	2
	* Rockwell ANP-1	4.25	3.00	4.00	3
	* Daly AFP-2	2.50	2.00	2.40	1
	Tomlinson-Rogers THP-2	2.10	2.00	2.00	4

In conclusion I hope this gives a good view of market values over the last 36 months or so. Some items that are generally said to be rare, particularly some third party items really are quite common. Sometimes guide prices and winning bids are ridiculous. As an example the 1940 Browder-Ford Communist jugate has sold for prices varying from \$21.50 to a phenomenal \$102.00 in the last few months. To top it all off, this button has been available 24 times in 36 months. Is that rare? Or how about the rare 1912 Roosevelt-Johnson jugate? It's been available on an average of once every six months at least. Some rate this with the Cox-Roosevelt and Davis-Bryan. How can that be so when there are at least sixteen varieties of the TR-Johnson, let alone how many there are of each variety.

Let's not drive the young people out of this hobby and let's keep the middle income collector interested in the hobby.



# ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

This column has received many letters, particularly from newer members, relative to various problems which are handled by others. Questions relating to 1976 items should be directed to Project '76 Chairman, Bert Thompson; problems with dealers, auctioneers, and other members should be referred to your Regional Vice President and those who wish items identified should hold such inquiries until a member has been appointed.

Rich Maxson, #3072 submits the following in answer to the Spring 1976 question regarding the American Republican Procession ribbon: "I believe the American Republican you refer to is actually Native American or as they were commonly called 'Nativists'. The clue is 'Foreign Influence' which was the popular catch phrase of the day". Thanks, Rich.

- Q. I have the original set of Roosevelt Bears postcards excepting numbers 2 and 3, can you give me the titles of these two?
- A. Number 2 is the Roosevelt Bears Go Aboard a Train, and number 3 is the Roosevelt Bears in a Sleeping Car.
- Q. Recently I purchased a button (Bristow JFK-448), believing it to be from JFK's Senate Campaign in Massachusetts, as it has a caricature picture and KENNEDY FOR SENATOR. Thumbing through an old auction catalogue I saw a footnote stating that it was made in Minnesota as an anti-JFK item prior to the 1960 primary. Is this correct?
- A. I have consulted several members, who are knowledgeable on JFK items and they feel that the footnote sounds reasonable, but none felt sure enough to be quoted. The button was made in Minnesota and it's most unlikely that any good politician would have buttons made in Minnesota if they were for the Massachusetts campaign. Can any of you shed any light on this one.
- Q. At a recent political discussion, it was suggested that at the 1976 Republican Convention a stalemate might arise between the delegates for President Ford and Governor Reagan, and as a result a dark horse might win the nomination. Has anything like this ever occurred at a major party convention?
- A. Yes, several times. The first was at the 1844 Democratic Convention in Baltimore, Maryland--a stalemate arose between the former President, Martin Van Buren and Lewis Cass' followers. As a result there were nine ballots and James K. Polk was the dark horse winner. Perhaps the most outstanding example of this is when the forces of Al Smith and William G. McAdoo locked horns in the 1924 Democratic Convention in Madison Square Garden in New York City. Before the smoke had cleared, sixty candidates had been nominated and dark-horse, John W. Davis of West Virginia (& New York) had won the nomination on the 103rd ballot. This is still the record for ballots and length of convention of any major party..
- Q. Could you advise me as to what convention the 'FORD FOR VICE PRESIDENT' button was distributed?
- A. The 1 3/4" inch blue on yellow celluloid button you refer to was given out by the Michigan delegation at the 1960 Republican Convention in Chicago. See the story about this pin-back in the Winter 1973 issue of the KEYNOTER.
- Q. I recently read that the former home of General James B. Weaver in Bloomington, Iowa has been designated as a national land mark and mentioned that he was a Civil War hero and politician. Can you tell me anything about his political history?
- A. General Weaver was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1878 on the Greenback Party ticket. In 1880 he was the Greenback Party's unsuccessful candidate for President and received 308,649 votes. He was elected to two more terms in Congress and again, in 1892, he was a candidate for President, this time on the People's Party ticket and received 1,041,028 votes. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Iowa and also unsuccessful in campaigns for Lieutenant-governor and the Iowa Senate. See the Spring 1974 KEYNOTER for further information.



# THIRD PARTY NEWS

by Jon D. Curtis

With the 1976 campaign heating up, there has been an increase in activity by the legitimate third parties. By legitimate I refer to parties that qualify for the ballot in one or more states. This eliminates fly-by-night candidacies such as the Peace Party, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY-On February 18, 1976 at a news conference in New York City, Angela Davis introduced the ticket of Gus Hall for President and Jarvis Tyner for Vice President. This is a repeat of the 1972 ticket. A Hall-Tyner name button is available from the Hall-Tyner Campaign Headquarters in New York City.

SOCIALIST PARTY-Although a move was made to consolidate the Socialist Party and the People's Party, the Socialists maintained their separate slate of Frank Zeidler and J. Quinn Brisben. Two different Zeidler-Brisben name buttons are available, one 2 1/4 inch and one that is seven-eighths inches. Also a 2 1/4 Zeidler name button is available. A button has also been issued for William O. Hart, the Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator in Wisconsin. The party expects to be on the ballot in 7-10 states.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY-The ticket of Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid has been very active in the major metropolitan areas over the last year. A picture button for each has been issued along with some slogan buttons. The SWP is currently the largest left-wing third party operating in the U. S. They have been in the news recently regarding break-ins at their headquarters by various agencies of the federal government.

PEOPLE'S PARTY-The original ticket of Margaret Wright and Maggie Kuhn has been changed to Wright and Dr. Benjamin Spock. Spock was their candidate for President in 1972. A re-issue of the 1972 red, white, and blue People's Party button is being distributed by the Washington, D. C. headquarters.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY-Perhaps the fastest-growing third party in America. Roger MacBride and David Bergland are their candidates for 1976. They have been involved in extensive campaigning and expect to be on 35 to 40 state ballots. A MacBride in 76 litho is available from the national office and MacBride-Bergland name buttons have been issued by two state headquarters.

PROHIBITION PARTY-Benjamin Bubar and Earl Dodge carry the Prohibition banner this year. This marks 104 consecutive years that the Prohibition Party has entered the "Presidential Sweepstakes." Three buttons are available including a jugate.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY-On February 7, 1976 the SLP National Convention being held in Southfield, Michigan, a Detroit suburb, selected a 1976 ticket of Jules Levin and Constance Blumen. A litho Levin-Blumen name button has been issued by the party.

INDEPENDENT-Eugene McCarthy carries on a campaign that he says will have ballot position in 35-40 states. He originally picked William Clay Ford as his running-mate. Shortly after the selection was made Mr. Ford declined to run. He has yet to be replaced. A McCarthy '76 button is available from his Washington, D. C. headquarters.

AMERICAN PARTY-300-400 out of a thousand expected delegates attended the 1976 Salt Lake City Convention June 17-20 and selected a ticket of Thomas Anderson, the 1972 Vice Presidential candidate, and Rufus Shackelford. On 50 state ballots in 1968 and 32 in 1972, it appears that the party will have trouble getting on half that many in 1976. The party had hoped to nominate either Ronald Ragan or Gov. Meldrim Thompson of New Hampshire, but both declined to attend or be considered for the nomination. No Anderson-Shackelford buttons had been issued as of the end of June.



## BRUMMAGEM\*, by U. I. Chick Harris #139.

\* 'Brum-a-jem', a noun, defined as a showy but inferior and worthless thing.



The 2 1/4" celluloid button pictured to the left is a product of a 'Badge-a-minit' hand button press. It appears to be an Olett, Johnson paper, that has been placed on a larger pink background and made into an instant rarity. Beware of this type of rarity being made from previous campaigns, but also for 1976.

### AUCTIONS AND ETHICS

by John P. Mayne, #2135

Recently, the Gateway-to-the-West Chapter sponsored an auction for the estate of one of our APIC members who had passed away. We thought that this would be a means of keeping his collection in circulation amongst our fellow collectors as well as a source of income for our Chapter. Once the legal entanglements were laid to rest, we decided to have a two part sale, an auction to which collectors in our region were invited and a mail auction for the whole APIC membership.

The regional auction was held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis in September and was very successful. The more common and quantity items were sold at this auction. Then came the mail auction.....which required extensive planning, much time, and the investment of assets to get it going. It took two to three hours a night for four weeks just to log the bids. There were approximately 1100 items in the mail auction. The mailing went to all APIC members. The rules were very specific and we had some complaints because we did not lower the bids.

As the bids began to arrive, it was evident that we had a big job on our hands. For example, one member bid on every item in the auction, with bids ranging from nine cents to \$2.09. He did not win an item, but it took two hours to record the bids. Others bid a fixed price for a series of lots, but wanting only one lot, if won. But, the biggest problem was the fact that APIC members who had been successful bidders, later refused to meet their obligation to their committed bids. Some used the excuse of not liking the 'no lowering of bids' rule, which had been clearly stated. The time to act was before they bid, by just not participating in the auction.

The auction closed on 1/15/76 and twenty days later, eighty APIC members had not responded to the notice of their successful bids. Needless to say, should we sponsor another auction the violators discovered in this auction will not be invited to participate. Additionally, should future violations occur, we will recommend that the APIC Ethics Committee take appropriate action to expel the members.

Perhaps an additional code in the APIC Handbook should be considered--one which would indicate those who are interested in being included on auction mailing lists. Perhaps those who currently run mail auctions should or have an undesirable bidder list which they share, to minimize problems.

In summary, Ethics are Ethics, they apply to all APIC members. Our hobby requires a knowledge of our American Political History and an appreciation for memorabilia relating to our system of government. People of this calibre should not have to be prodded to meet their responsibilities. Let each of us resolve that we will support the high standards set by our organization.



# APIC Commentary • by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

Gerald L. K. Smith the extreme right-winger of the 30's and 40's died in April at age 78. He was a bitter foe of Franklin D. Roosevelt and a staunch supporter of the Kingfish, Huey P. Long and also joined forces with Father Charles Coughlin and Townsend in 1936 to back Lemke and O'Brien and the Union Party. He ran several times on the America First Party and supported the Christian Nationalists.....Robert Hultkrantz, #3354, tells of an interesting article in the July 16 Minneapolis Star on political sheet music taken from the Ken Carley music collection. A group of music is shown in full color and others in black and white--nice publicity for political Americana..... The May 6 San Francisco Chronicle had a fine story about the APIC and our efforts in passing the Hobby Protection Act as well as Project '76. A lot of nice quotes by our President and information on joining was included.....The Mark Twain Bank just off I-270 on St. Charles Rock Road is displaying the Chick Harris collection through the election--frames of buttons plus all types of 3-D material in glass, china, iron, etc., is on display during regular banking hours. Anyone on vacation in the St. Louis area would find it very easy to visit.....James A. McComb, #1159, has a display prior to the Tennessee primary election at the Undergraduate Library of the University of Tennessee and was written-up in the UT Daily Beacon.....George Washington University had a formal reception and showing of Darrell C. Crain, #2136, collection of official Inaugural medals, in the University Library.....Ray Huber, #3181, was pictured and Peter Shurko and Paul Weinrich quoted in the Binghamton story of the Empire Chapter's Spring Regional.....Here's a member who is willing to help his fellow collectors. The label pictured to the right was especially made with the APIC emblem, and R. E. 'Bob' Blay tells us that he paid for the logo but that the company will use it for others. Write Ampression, Box 2031, Laguna Hills, California 92653--cost is about \$3.50 for 300--not cheap but very well done.....Thanks to Steve Burrage, #3413 for the information on a pin in the Spring 1974 Can-You-Identify section--item #260 is a Florida item as Tomnsello was a Democratic Governor hopeful of 1936, finishing eighth in a field of fourteen.....Publicize your hobby by preparing a display for the library, fair, or in a commercial undertaking--it will help you obtain items, promote our unique hobby and our system of government.....

R.E. (Bob) Blay  
22343 Canones Circle  
Bouquet Canyon  
Saugus, Calif. 91350  
(805) 259-5809 APIC 2678



## SOME UNUSUAL ITEMS

The first item pictured is an aluminum mechanical which pictures McKinley looking out of the White House window and after the string is pulled, shows him being kicked off the Capital grounds...The next one is a brass shell, gold bug, with gold on the left wing, standard on the right and the likeness of McKinley on the body.....the center must be the 1888 feminists pin--it is a pin back of Francis Cleveland (Grover's wife) and at the top says FRANCIS, and below, OUR CHOICE. The same type were made for President and Vice President in 1888.....the next bug is another type of shell with a stud back, above the picture of Bryan on this silver bug is Free Silver and 16 to 1.....the last item is a mate to the first and shows Teddy kicking the Spanish and then kicking a donkey with 16 to 1 on his bridle.....

